The Pyongyang Times

No. 35 (174) THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

TELEGRAMS

Telegrams of greetings are coming from leaders of many countries on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, received a telegram of greetings from the **General Secretariat of the Pan-African Women's Conference** on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from Comrade **Kadar Janos**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade **Fork Jeno**, Prime Minister of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received the following telegram from Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, on the occasion of the "Month of anti-U.S. Joint-struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."

Pyongyang

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG,

Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

On the occasion of the month for expressing international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people I, in the name of the entire Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat and in my own name, extend cordial congratulations to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the entire fraternal Korean people and express my sincere, thorough support to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of our friends.

The U.S. imperialists, who are scheming to turn Korea into a colony of new type, into a military base, have been illegally occupying South Korea in the past 20 odd years, and, together with the traitorous reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea, are exploiting, plundering and bestially suppressing the South Korean people.

The rascals are driving out South Korean youths to the battlefields of South Vietnam as cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism, and perpetrating military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The rascals are perpetuating the split of Korea and turning South Korea into a springboard for attacking the northern half of the Republic and provoking a war of aggression in Korea and creating a menace to peace and security in Asia and the world.

All these acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are an open brigandish treachery out, an open encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Korea and an act sabotaging the 1953 Armistice Agreement on Korea.

The Neo Lao Haksat and the entire Laotian people sternly oppose all these acts of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary stooges and demand the U.S. imperialists to discontinue at once their military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, put an immediate end to their machinations of sanguinary suppression of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw the U.S. troops, troops of their satellite countries and military bases from the territory of Korea, strictly implement the 1953 Armistice Agreement on Korea and let the Korean people solve their domestic affairs by themselves.

Today the people in the northern half of the Republic are further strengthening the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and scoring many successes in this struggle.

I, in the name of the entire Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat and in my own name, warmly hail the brilliant successes made by the people in the northern half of the Republic in the Chollima movement under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We express sincere admiration for the undaunted heroic struggle of the Korean people against the vicious aggression of U.S. imperialism and the fascist dictatorial system of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Laotian people, intimate friends of the Korean people, who regard the U.S. imperialist aggressors as the common enemy, express deep thanks for the Korean people's sympathy with and support to their cause of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, and will march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people till final victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

The Neo Lao Haksat and the entire Laotian people are firmly convinced that the heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung will certainly win final victory in the just struggle for national independence and the unification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi dictatorial puppet clique will surely sustain a shameful defeat.

Expressing cordial greetings of sure victory,

Prince SOUPHANOUVONG,
Chairman of the C.C. of the Neo Lao Haksat
Samneua, June 26, 1968

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Daniel Gurafo Mobandi Mezoo, Second Deputy General Secretary of the Popular Idea Movement of Equatorial Guinea and its Permanent Representative in Cairo, in connection with the "Month of anti-U.S. Joint-struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."

The telegram reads:

To Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

General Secretary of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Our dear Comrade,

It is my honour to address this telegram of solidarity to you on behalf of the African people of Equatorial Guinea and the Popular Idea Movement of Equatorial Guinea, their vanguard detachment, in connection with the month (June 25-July 27) of historic struggle waged by the heroic people under your revolutionary guidance against the U.S. aggression and for the liberation of South Korea and unification of the country.

The period of June 25-July 27 every year has become a period during which the peace- and freedom-loving peoples of the world recollect the blood shed in the independent land of Korea from 1950 to 1953.

These years are also an unforgettable period not only for the Korean people themselves and the world people who are waging a practical struggle against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialists, but for us still fighting for the national independence.

The entire Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung fought heroically against the U.S. aggressors who hurled into the Korean war more than two million troops armed with up-to-date weapons and disbursed over 20,000 million dollars as war expenses.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was only 21 months old when the U.S. imperialists were waging barbarous scorched-earth operations by mobilizing 700 to 1,000 aircraft every day to stifle the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the period of 1950-1953 U.S. imperialism imposed upon the Korean people a savage war unprecedented in history and destroyed economic, cultural and social wealth of Korea indiscriminately.

But, the Korean people displayed unsampled heroism in the struggle against the invaders.

Thus, the Korean people inflicted a most ignominious defeat in history upon the barbarous warigniters and won a victory which will shine long in the annals of the fatherland.

In fact, the victory won by the Korean people in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors can never be imagined apart from the outstanding strategy and tactics and great leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the entire people in the sacred struggle for annihilating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and drew up a plan for winning a great victory and commanded in person triumphant operations in the battlefields under the hail of shells.

This is why today the revolutionary people and progressive peoples of the world warmly praise Comrade Kim Il Sung who led to a great victory the Korean war in which the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of the world people, suffered a defeat, calling him "the, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander," "brilliant military strategist," "symbol of victory in anti-imperialist struggle" and "incarnation of indomitability."

With the thorough establishment of the idea of *Juche* of Premier Kim Il Sung in all domains, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been converted into a rich and powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence and the whole country has turned into an invincible fortress.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ignoring this stark reality and historic lesson, dare ignite again a war in Korea, the entire Korean people unified as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung will bury all the aggressors by land, sea and air for all and accomplish the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland.

The great victory of the Korean people boundlessly encourages not only the revolutionary peoples of the world fighting against imperialism but all the peoples struggling for freedom and independence, and this opened a new era in the national-liberation struggle. Precisely for this reason, the people of Equatorial Guinea and the Popular Idea Movement of Equatorial Guinea, their Party, availing themselves of this opportunity, pay once again highest respects to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the 40 million Koreans people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and great Leader.

DANIEL GURAFO MOBANDI MEZOO,
Second Deputy General Secretary of the Popular Idea Movement of Equatorial Guinea and its Permanent Representative in Cairo

Cairo, July 1, 1968

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to the 14th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs:

Tokyo

To the 14th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

In the name of the entire Korean people and in my own, I extend my warm congratulations and greetings to the 14th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and to its participants.

The World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs has made a great contribution to mobilizing the Japanese people and the peoples of all countries of the world to the struggle against the policy of aggression and nuclear war of U.S. imperialism, for frustrating the aggressive ambitions of Japanese militarism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

While continuing to stick persistently to the already bankrupt policy of nuclear intimidation, the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating more openly their manoeuvres for aggression and war provocation everywhere in the world.

Particularly U.S. imperialism is directing the spearhead of its aggression to Asia, running wild to recover from the crushing defeats it has suffered in its war of aggression in Vietnam and maliciously manoeuvring to spread the flames of war to the whole area of Asia.

In connection with the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" the U.S. imperialist aggressors have brought more aggressive forces into South Korea and raise frantic war clamours, while intensifying military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

U.S. imperialism schemes to make the revived Japanese militarists a "shock-brigade" for the aggression of Asia, cook up a new aggressive military alliance with them as its backbone in Asia and bind Japan to its system of nuclear strategy in Asia.

The Japanese militarists who have revived under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists, while nursing delusions to realise their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, have already stretched their tentacles of aggression to South Korea and are actively participating in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

Today the obtaining situation calls upon all the peace-loving peoples of the world to unite and resolutely fight against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism.

If the revolutionary peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world collectively deal blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, everywhere, then they can defeat U.S. imperialism which is already on the decline.

Convinced that your Conference will greatly contribute to actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggression and to awakening the Japanese people and the peoples of all countries of the world to the struggle for completely banning and destroying nuclear weapons, for checking the nuclear armament and militarization of Japan, for the unconditional and immediate return of Okinawa and the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. security treaty," I sincerely wish the Conference great successes in its work.

KIM IL SUNG,
Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.
Pyongyang, July 30, 1968

TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 1)

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ A telegram of greetings came to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, from Narceso Isaconde, General Secretary of the Dominican Communist Party, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from Osmani Cienfuegos Gorizaran, General Secretary of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from De Kin Lin, General Secretary of the Burma World Peace Committee, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from U Hla Kyaw, General Secretary of the Asian-African Solidarity Committee of Burma, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from U Aung Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram of greetings from the African National Congress of South Africa on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, has received more telegrams of greetings and congratulatory messages from a large number of central and local committees in defence of revolution and public organisations of Cuba, including the Third Committee in Defence of Revolution, Solmonteraudo, Havana, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Korean Delegation at Ninth World Youth and Students Festival

The D.P.R.K. Youth and Students Delegation enters the stadium to take part in the opening ceremony of the 9th World Youth and Students Festival, respectfully carrying the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people

The Ninth World Youth and Students Festival opened on July 28 in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, amid the great interest of the world people, youth and students.

In the evening a grand opening ceremony of the Festival was held at the Washilevsky Stadium, Sofia.

The youth and students delegation of our country, riding in buses, gorgeously decorated with streamers bearing the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and national flags of the Republic went to the preliminary rendezvous and then the delegation headed for the place of the opening ceremony together with the youth and students delegations from other countries.

The delegation of our country passed through the streets of Sofia in fine array, respectfully carrying in the van a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Shouting in unison at the top of their voices "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" and "Kim Il Sung, Korea" "Kim Il Sung, Korea," the welcoming crowds standing along the streets expressed their feelings of unbounded respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who, in the darkest period of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists when the destiny of the nation was at the stake, raised high the torch of the restoration of the fatherland and organized and led a bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years, crossing the snow-capped ridges of Mt. Baekdu, and eventually routed brigandish Japanese imperialism and restored the lost fatherland, who put forth the great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, and led the revolution and construction along the one road of victory, exploring an untrodden path, after liberation and thus made Korea, once colourless in the East, known to the world as "Chollima Korea," "cradleland of *Juche*" and "a model country of socialism" and who enjoys the boundless reverence and trust of the world revolutionary people for his outstanding contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and the international communist and working-class movements and national-liberation struggle.

In the midst of the rousing cheers and wild applause of the crowds the 300 odd-member delegation of our country marched on.

Going in the wake of a column of youth and students carrying the national emblem and national flags of the Republic columns of our delegation marched, carrying a picture showing the peoples of the Asian, African, Latin-American and European Continents mercilessly crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of the world people.

Then a troupe of artists of our country followed dancing to the tune of the peasant music, decorating the streets of Sofia in rainbow colours. They were followed by a brilliant array of sportsmen of our country, each being a match for a hundred.

The crowds moved to follow the columns of our delegation, reluctant to part with the Korean youth and students delegation.

Shouts "Korea," "Korea" broke out from among those who were looking down from the windows and the roofs of multi-storeyed buildings. Many people rushed into the columns of our delegation and manifested their feelings of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, conveying gifts to our delegation.

When the youth and students delegation of our country entered the stadium carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the crowds rose to their feet all at once and sent stormy applause and rousing cheers to them, shaking the stadium.

Rodolfo Mechini, Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youths, declared the Festival open.

The opening ceremony ended with the mass game performed by Bulgarian youths and students.

At the opening ceremony the youth and students delegation of our country fully demonstrated once again before the whole world the heroic stamina of the youth of Chollima Korea educated and reared by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

* * *

Sportsmen of our country in the Ninth World Youth and Students Festival won all games on the first day — men's and women's volleyball, women's basketball and men's and women's gymnastics contests.

In the gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, boxing, table tennis and wrestling matches held on July 30 and 31 and August 1, too, our champions demonstrated again the stamina of Chollima Korea before the whole world.

They carried off 16 medals — 5 gold medals, 8 silver medals and 3 bronze medals — by August 1.

Delegation of Japan Communist Party to Visit D.P.R.K.

A five-member delegation of the Japan Communist Party headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, will visit the D.P.R.K. around the middle of August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Agreement on D.P.R.K. Giving Economic and Technical Aid to People's Republic of S. Yemen Signed

Talks were held in Pyongyang recently between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

After the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end, an agreement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea giving economic and technical aid to the People's Republic of South Yemen was signed on July 31 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

The agreement was signed, on behalf of our side, by Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, on behalf of the South Yemeni side, by Ahmed Salih Al-Shaei, Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, entrusted by the Government of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

Present at the singing ceremony from our side were Li Ju Yon, Vice-Premier; Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jong Song Nam, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim In Sun, Vice-Minister of Finance; and other responsible personages concerned and from the South Yemeni side were Mohamed Awad Ba-Amer, Director of the Agricultural Department of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Farag Saeed Bin Ghanem, Director of the Income Department of the Ministry of Finance; Shihab Mohamed Abdus Ghanem, senior engineer of electro-machine of the Ministry of Transport.

Under the agreement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provides the People's Republic of South Yemen with a farm machine repair factory and many other factories, tractors and other machines, fabrics and other daily necessities, etc. free of charge, accepts students and trainees and trains them into specialists and technicians and dispatches specialists and technicians of our country to this country to render technical aid.

The agreement will contribute to the further consolidation of the friendly relations formed between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to the development of mutual cooperation in the economic and cultural domains.

TRAVEL NOTES:

The Name Shining Like Star in Hearts of 40 Million Korean People

Recollecting Revolutionary Activities of Mother Kang Ban Sok at Junggang Museum for Preservation of Historical Materials

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok educating members of the Women's Association in the anti-Japanese ideas

I, along with many working people, visited Junggang, a northern town of our country associated with the revolutionary activities of the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the Mother of Korea Mrs. Kang Ban Sok with a feeling of boundless reverence for them.

No sooner had I arrived at Junggang than I visited the Junggang Museum for Preservation of Historical Materials.

The guide introduced that this museum was the historic house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik conducted his revolutionary activities for some time after he shifted the centre of revolutionary activities to the area along the Amrok River and northeast China at the end of 1918 and Mother Kang Ban Sok sowed the seed of patriotism in the hearts of her sons, while actively helping Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activities.

On display at the museum are various materials showing the history of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary activities and the revolutionary life and activities of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, an active helper of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the great Mother of Korea who bore and brought up Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of our nation and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, an ardent patriot and a woman revolutionary.

Looking up at the portrait of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok respectfully hung on the wall, I paid tribute to her in spite of myself, overcome with the feeling of boundless happiness over having Comrade Kim Il Sung as our Leader in the free, prosperous fatherland for which she fought devoting her whole life. Listening to the explanation of the guide, I deeply recollected the lofty life and revolutionary activities of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was born as the second daughter of Mr. Kang Don Wuk on April 21, 1892, at Chilgol, Ha-ri, Ryongsan subcounty, Daedong county, South Pyongan Province. The patriotic spirit began to bud in her heart already in her early years under the influence of her father, an ardent patriot, and of her eldest brother Kang Jin Sok, an ardent anti-Japanese fighter. She learned lofty female virtues from her mother.

After she was married to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, she readily went through thick and thin to help her husband in his revolutionary activities.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok took entirely upon herself and managed the household affairs, big and small, as the eldest daughter-in-law of a poor and large family and made every effort to enable her husband to carry on revolutionary activities for the great cause not feeling worry about his family even for a moment.

She willingly undertook any difficult tasks for her husband and his comrades-in-arms, resolutely overcoming poverty and great hardships with a strong will, and sought her pleasure in doing so.

So many people respected and followed Mr. Kim Hyong Jik everywhere he went at home and abroad. This is, of course, attributable to his lofty revolutionary traits, yet this is also associated with her lofty moral qualities and her invisible efforts.

Mother Kang Ban Sok also strove to educate her sons in the spirit of patriotism and rear them into revolutionaries with the spirit of fidelity to revolutionary principles and strong will.

Mother Kang Ban Sok, along with Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, sent back all alone the Marshal, a barely 12-year-old boy, to Mangyongdae more than a thousand ri away in January with the bitingly cold wind and snowstorm raging at a time when railway service was not available unlike today, to rear him into a revolutionary to shoulder the destiny of Korea in the future.

Word came that his father was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police when the Marshal was studying back at his native place, and the Marshal went again to the house at Pataokou. But Mother Kang Ban Sok sent him away to Linkiang on the very night of his arrival to get her son to evade the surveillance of the Japanese imperialist police.

These clearly show what a strong will she had as the mother of the revolutionary.

In June 1926, when Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was in Fusung, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, who had traversed a rugged, thorny path solely for the restoration of the fatherland, passed away in the alien land before accomplishing his great cause.

His death left a deep wound in her heart for which there could be no remedy. But she carried forward the revolutionary cause her husband left unfinished with devotion, enduring all sorrow with a strong will.

She resolved to give the Marshal at least middle school education according to the will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik though her life was very hard and, despite her poor health, earned penny by penny by sewing and washing for others and sent him to the middle school.

According to the explanation of the guide, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok joined the Women's Association to conduct political work.

She became Chairwoman of the Paishan District Women's Association in Fusung in the spring of 1928 and conducted vigorous activities there to free women from the old feudal customs and awaken them politically, while educating them in the spirit of patriotism.

She also held an evening class, and herself taught women our mother tongue and letters and roused them to a revolutionary struggle visiting many villages around Fusung.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok not only devoted her all to the revolution but helped Marshal Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities with all devotion.

When Marshal Kim Il Sung organized the Saenal Children's Corps in Fusung, she undertook the distribution of newspaper Saenal, its organ. And she helped materially and morally its members in their art group activities and propaganda work in rural areas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while receiving immense help from his mother in his revolutionary activities, actively aided her in her revolutionary activities.

She strove to further perfect the revolutionary world outlook as a group member of an underground secret organization led by the Marshal and followed the Marshal who conducted the work among the masses and steadily refined her method of work, learning from him the method of speech and the work method of combining anti-illiteracy campaign with the work of political education, and so on.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who subordinated everything to the revolution, also revolutionized all her family to go on the path of revolution.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was always ready to save the revolution from danger even at the risk of her life.

When Marshal Kim Il Sung was carrying on the youth movement in Fusung, he, together with four to five comrades, was in the enemy's encircling net. They had to carry more weapons from Wanlihe a little away from Fusung to escape from the danger.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok learned this and went to Wanlihe without hesitation through the strict cordon of the enemy.

She got pistols from young men there and asked them as she did not know how to handle the weapons: "Load the pistols please, so that they may go off the moment I pull the trigger." And she returned at a run with the fully loaded pistols between the slices of beef.

Comrade Kim Il Sung found the pistols fully loaded when he received them and asked why she did so. She calmly answered: "Why, I can't yield to the enemy meekly, can I? I thought I should make them pay for my blood. At most two or three of them might have pounced upon me, so I thought I should finish them off."

Listening to the explanation of the guide, I felt my heart pulsating with the lofty revolutionary spirit of Mother Kang Ban Sok who was always ready to give up her life for the good of revolution without hesitation.

Even after she moved to Antu from Fusung in 1929, she energetically continued with her revolutionary activities.

Here in Antu, too, she helped materially and morally not only the revolutionary activities of the Marshal but the revolutionary work of his comrades-in-arms who were active under his guidance, while energetically working herself to rouse the masses to the struggle.

Mother Kang Ban Sok always served with hot meals and clothed warmly the Marshal's comrades-in-arms who came to her house day and night and gave them even the money she made by saving penny by penny to use it as their working expenses.

This was why they were unanimous in saying: "... Indeed, the mother of Comrade Song Ju (Marshal Kim Il Sung—Ed.) is our mother. We must carry on the revolution better to repay the ocean-deep love of the mother."

Personal interests were alien to her in every sense of the word; she did not spare anything if it was to help the revolution.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok fought with a strong will, not stopping the struggle even for a moment even in her sickbed, confident of the final victory in the struggle of her sons on the road of revolution.

In 1932, in the early days when Marshal Kim Il Sung was active for the formation of the armed detachments, he heard that his mother was critically ill, and bought and brought home one *mal* of millet. But his mother Mrs. Kang Ban Sok reasoned him on his deed, saying: "If you worry yourself about household cares like this, you won't be able to make the revolution. So long as I'm alive, I won't starve. If a man who has set out on a mission of national restoration, worries about his home, how can he achieve a great thing? You must form a bigger unit to fight."

What a stirring story moving people to tears this is! At that time she was aware that she was in a grave condition and, accordingly, might know she could not meet her son again. But even at that moment she encouraged her son and gladly bade farewell to him, enduring the bitter sorrow of permanent farewell inwardly. These lofty revolutionary traits of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok are the paragon for our people.

After looking back on the arduous yet brilliant course of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok's revolutionary activities with a feeling of reverence, I stood still for a while before her portrait.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok made her family harmonious, was amiable to her neighbours, courteous, faithful to her duty, and particularly tender-hearted. So she was praised and worshipped by all.

She did not know even the word of rest or ease and lived and fought with a strong will devoting her whole life to the revolution and breaking through the high and thorny path.

But she, to our regret, passed away on July 31, 1932 at 40, without seeing the restoration of the fatherland.

Indeed, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok devoted her whole life, as a comrade-in-arms faithful to the revolution, to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the Mother of Korea who bore and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious fighter, genius-commander and one of the outstanding figures of the international communist and working-class movements, as an ardent Korean revolutionary fighter herself.

Though Mrs. Kang Ban Sok died not yet, her lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal revolutionary exploits will shine in the annals of the fatherland for good.

Leaving the museum associated with the exploits she performed for the Korean revolution, I renewed my resolve to learn the revolutionary spirit and lofty revolutionary traits of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok shining like a star in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people and to remain single-heartedly faithful to the Leader.

Jo Son Won

20 Years under Banner of DPRK

In Warm Bosom of the Great Leader

A Visit to the Jangsuwon Co-operative Farm

THE people of the village of twice Chollima Samsok third workteam of the Jangsuwon co-operative farm in Samsok district, Pyongyang, like all other rural population of our country, lived in rags, hunger and poverty before the country's liberation in 1945.

But today the village has changed beyond recognition; it has turned into a socialist paradise on earth where a happy life is flowering.

The great change is traced in everything—modern farm houses with concave tile roofs at the foot of green mountains, co-operative fields overflowing with irrigation water, lorries and tractors working in the fields. All co-operative farmers here are now living a happy life envious of nothing. Last year the annual income averaged more than three tons in grain and 1,500 won in cash per household.

The great change in Samsok, like that in all other farm villages of our country, is attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his profound love and constant care.

1

On January 18, 1957, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, though busy with state affairs, came to this workteam village treading the mountain path covered with deep snow.

The co-operative farmers here led him into a small thatched house built immediately after the truce (which was then used as the Democratic Propaganda Hall) and spread a blanket on the floor for him. But he folded it himself and put it aside, and sat together with them on the reed mat, saying he felt the mat more comfortable.

Then he asked in detail the co-operative farmers about their life and gave them concrete tasks to improve their living standards.

Immensely inspired by the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader, the co-operative farmers here studied his on-the-spot instructions with a firm confidence and a great hope and discussed measures to implement them.

One evening, several days after his visit, they were again visited by Comrade Premier. The villagers who were discussing in real earnest every word of his on-the-spot instructions in the Democratic Propaganda Hall, were too moved by his unexpected visit to greet him properly.

They felt a lump in their throat at the thought of the profound love of the fatherly Leader who came through the snow in the gathering darkness, anxious about the life of them—the co-operative farmers in the mountain village who could not eat rice as they could not cultivate rice.

Consulting with the farmers how to make paddy fields, Comrade Premier said that they should build, first of all, reservoirs since there were no sources of water in this area. When an aged man told him that there was a spring in the Jajakgol valley but they could not get from it water enough to irrigate paddy fields since the land here had dried up, Comrade Premier, with a benignant smile, said that they should be active, otherwise they would not be able to feed on rice. And he asked them to go together with him to find a site for the reservoir and went out of the hall. By the time darkness had settled outside and it had begun to sleet.

But he, carrying a torch himself, began to look for a source of water across weedy levees and muddy field furrows. Soon his clothes got wet with sleet and frozen still in the biting wind.

When Comrade Premier got to the foot of a mountain where a big rock projected its point, he planted a post there saying: "You should build the dam of the reservoir here, I believe." And he taught them where they should instal irrigation pumps.

When they were standing together with the fatherly Leader in the raging fields where it was sleeting and the cold wind was howling, they only felt ashamed of themselves for having been too neglectful of their own work.

That night the light did not go out in each house; the villagers were up all night. Some put handles to spades and others sharpened picks. It was a night which will be told from generation to generation.

The following morning, before it was light, the co-operative farmers rushed to the construction site of the reservoir and broke rocks and dug up frozen earth.

One day, when the whole construction site was seething with a vigorous labour struggle, Comrade Premier, to their great joy, sent excavators and bulldozers to them. He also sent scores of pairs of rubber boots to them who were working in the cold water.

Then the country's situation was difficult and the whole people were striving for maximum increased production and economy, tightening their belt. But Comrade Premier never forgot the construction site of this village and showed such a great solicitude for them.

All the people of the village were moved to tears by the great solicitude of the Leader.

An old man named Jong Gwan Hyong who was subjected to maltreatment and humiliation of every description as a hired hand for half his life in the pre-liberation days even shed tears feeling the machines and rubber boots sent personally by Comrade Premier. "Dear Premier, we're grateful to you! Dear Premier, we thank you," he said and shouted again and again together with other co-operative farmers: "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The co-operative farmers gained fresh strength and great courage from the correct teaching and profound care of the respected and beloved Leader and completed the reservoir project in a brief time and brought 30 *jongbo* of land under rice cultivation before the rice-planting season of the following year. When the irrigation water began to flow brimfully into the new paddy fields, all the co-operative farmers set up shouts of joy, dancing on the irrigation channels or soaking their legs with water in the new fields.

In March 1963 Comrade Premier came again to this workteam and said that all the peasants living in the mountainous areas, too, should feed on rice all the year round. And he even taught where the farmers here should make paddy fields. He also instructed that in making paddy fields they should arrange them in a spiral and crescent shape along the contour line, and showed them where irrigation channels should be cut envisaging pumping up water by two stages. After his return from this village, he sent more irrigation equipment to them.

Encouraged by such profound and meticulous care of the fatherly Leader, the co-operative farmers with a single heart to be infinitely faithful to him dug up the frozen earth and readjusted the terraced fields in a spiral form, built new pumping stations and pumped up water 40 metres high from the Jangsuwon reservoir, and thus brought another 25 *jongbo* of land under rice cultivation. This village became a fine rice-growing village in 1963.

2

At the outset the rice yield from the new paddy fields was low since the peasants here were inexperienced in rice cultivation. Comrade Premier frequented

(Continued on Page 5)

Green paddy fields are sprinkled with agricultural chemicals

A Historic Plenum Which Brightly Illumined Road Ahead of Revolution and Construction After War

On the Occasion of 15th Anniv. of Sixth Plenum of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between August 5 and 9, 1953, 15 years ago.

At this Plenum convened nine days after our people won a victory in the severe three-year-long Korean war ignited by U.S. imperialism and the armistice was realized, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the general orientation and tasks for rehabilitating the destroyed economy after the cease-fire and stepping up the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The most important problem in rehabilitating and developing the war-damaged economy in a brief span of time after the truce and promoting our revolution was to correctly determine the direction and priority of the rehabilitation and construction, and grasp the main link and concentrate efforts on it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows in his report to the Plenum:

"The basic direction of the rehabilitation and development of our people's economy should be mapped out on the basis of taking full account of the lessons of the war and of a correct analysis of the historical conditions of the country's economic development and our present situation.

"The havoc wrought by the war upon our people's economy is beyond description. It is quite impossible to rebuild all branches of the economy simultaneously. This makes it necessary for us to undertake the postwar reconstruction and construction of the people's economy basically in three stages.

"The first stage will be one of preparations for overall reconstruction of the people's economy ranging from six months to one year when preparations and adjustments will be made for the reconstruction of the ruined economy as a whole.

"In the second stage a three-year plan will be carried out for the rehabilitation and development of the people's economy to regain prewar levels in all economic branches.

"In the third stage, a five-year plan will be drawn up and carried out to lay the foundations for industrialization, which will mean the completion of the first stage of industrialization in our country."

This was the most correct line—a line of precisely defining the central goal at every stage and concentrating efforts on it to tackle the tasks in such a way as to fulfil a task completely and lay a firm foundation for implementing the tasks at the next stage, thus confidently leading along the shortest way to victory our difficult work of rehabilitation and construction of the people's economy on the debris after the war.

At the Plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung determined the stages of the postwar rehabilitation and construction and put forth an original theory of economic construction as follows:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living conditions in a short period of time."

This teaching was the only correct line which made it possible to successfully tackle all tasks set before us in postwar economic construction.

Without giving priority to the development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture severely destroyed by the war could not be rehabilitated and developed with success nor the economic foundations capable of improving

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

this workteam to teach in detail all problems of paddy and dry field farming and draw up the farming plan together with the workteam leader and co-operative farmers. He sent the workteam leader to a co-operative farm in Mundok to learn how to cultivate rice and sent the high-yielding bean seeds he had brought from Kim Chaek.

On August 7, 1964, he came to the workteam and looked around all the paddy and dry fields of the workteam including those on the Sondol hill at the end of the village. And he carefully studied the rice, millet and other crop sowing methods and told them defects in their cultivation one by one.

And that day he took the workteam leader Jang Sok Ha by his car to show him how to do farming. Soon the car glided into the Pyongyang street and, to the astonishment of the workteam leader, went straight into the compound of Comrade Premier's residence. Almost all crops were growing in the plots with well-arranged furrows and ridges at one corner of the moderate, simple garden.

Weeding with a hoe himself, Comrade Premier taught him in detail how to do the crop farming of a year from sowing to harvesting, pointing at the crops raised by himself. He even taught him how to sow millet and upland rice, saying: "You must sow seeds like this if you are to sow seeds in broad drills... These were sown on June 28... When you sow seeds in this way you can gather in a good harvest. You must not sow seeds in a single drill. This millet was sown on June 30."

Comrade Premier dwelt on farming until the sunset at the experimental plots.

From every drill in the plots and every plant tended by Comrade Premier himself the workteam leader felt deeply the boundless love of the Leader for the fatherland and the people and the lofty and profound will of the Leader who is putting his heart and soul into making our countryside which had suffered from exploitation and oppression for thousands of years the richest and most civilized in the world at an early date. There are many countries and nations in the world. But it is difficult to know any country or nation that has such a great Leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung who not only leads the Korean revolution to the victory taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and nation and devotes himself to the victory of the international communist movement and the world revolution but, though busy with state affairs, goes to factories and farm villages, near and far, to give on-the-spot guidance and keeps the plots in the garden of his residence and strives for the development of agriculture, seeding and fertilizing them himself. The workteam leader felt like loudly boasting of all that he saw for himself to the whole world and speaking to his heart's content about the life of the peasants in this land who are the happiest in the world.

That day, when he returned to his workteam, he was so excited that he did not know how to tell what he saw for himself to the co-operative farmers who gathered. He only repeated fatherlingly: "Listen, comrades! I tell you, our dear Premier keeps paddy and dry fields in the garden of his residence and grows crops there himself... I tell you, our dear Premier... himself..."

The co-operative farmers were overcome with the feeling of boundless happiness and deep emotion over having such a great Leader and made a firm resolve to be faithful to his teaching to the end even if their bones are broken to pieces.

Later Comrade Premier sent them even the seeds of rice grown by himself.

After the workteam mechanized ploughing, transport, seeding, weeding and thrashing as instructed by him, Comrade Premier came to the workteam many times to see how the co-operative farmers here were doing farming by machine.

The farming conditions of the village have improved radically. In the pre-liberation days the per-jongbo yield at this village was 600 to 700 kg. But last year it gathered in more than six tons of rice per *jongbo* on an average.

3

A dense fog hung low at the dawn of May 27, 1966. About five when the workteam leader Jang Sok Ha went out to see the paddy fields prepared for rice-planting in the Tapgol valley, he found someone working on the levees. He could not discern him because of the fog. He drew near him and was surprised to find him the Premier. He came earlier than the co-operative farmers here and was busy ping water from flowing out of the paddy fields in the morning dew. He approached the Premier reproachfully. But he asked affectionately the workteam leader why he came down to fields so early and if he felt tired, and told him to see that the co-operative farmers did not come to work too early in the morning. The workteam leader felt too ashamed of himself to offer proper greetings to him and thought to himself: (...Comrade Premier... at so early dawn...)

Part of cozy modern houses of the third workteam of the Jangsuwon co-operative farm

At this moment, what happened a few days ago came across his mind. That day the Premier was here at this village. He saw a minor wound in the muddy leg of co-operative farmer Kim Gi Man when he came out of the field for break and told him to apply a liquid medicine to it quickly feeling the leg. At this sight, all co-operative farmers were moved to tears.

The image flashed across their mind of the respected and beloved Leader who taught a young guerrilla how to wear the "dorogi" (a kind of shoes) during the arduous march in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle lest his legs should ache.

Comrade Premier also sent 29 sheep to the workteam in June 1957. These sheep have now propagated to cover the hillside at the village like flowing clouds.

He taught how to breed stocks and how to secure fodder. He said: "If you develop stock farming you can get much manure. When you secure much manure you can produce much grain. And if you have much grain, you can further develop stock farming."

When sheep swelled to several hundred, shepherds took great pains to herd sheep. Having learned that sheep broke up in all directions as they were inexperienced in tending a large population of sheep and did not know how to herd them, Comrade Premier sent even the goats to lead the sheep. He also sent books on stock breeding he had studied, to teach them how to breed sheep.

One drizzling day, he called on the shepherds and looked around the sheep folds for a while without wearing raincoat. And he told his adjutant to bring what he had carried by car. It was a hazel-nut tree. He called the embarrassed shepherds to him and led himself to sheep the leaves of the tree.

Sheep ate the leaves greedily. And he told them that they should pick off the leaves of hazel-nut tree, bush-clover and acacia and dry them for feed as sheep eat them well and that they should put sheep to grass in summer.

When grapes, peaches, apples were ripe, he did not forget to come to know how much fruits were supplied to the farmers, and he sent many saplings of various fruit trees to create more orchards and plant them around the houses of the peasants.

One evening, when everything was looming in the twilight, Comrade Premier visited the house of co-operative farmer Li Gi Sun whose husband died in battle during the Fatherland Liberation War. When Li Gi Sun opened the door at the voice calling her, Comrade Premier was already near the kitchen.

He replied her greetings benignantly and asked pardon of her and went into the kitchen to see how she lives. He personally opened the lid of the big jar full of polished rice and looked into the fuel hole to examine if the fire burns well there. And he, patting Duk Hee, a student of a technical school, on the head, asked his about her elder brother who is serving in the army in place of her father. At this sight, tears of deep emotion streamed down the cheeks of Li Gi Sun. Hers were tears of deep emotion gushing from the depths of the heart of a woman who lived with a strong will without showing tears in her eyes even when she heard of the death of her husband in action.

How could the love of her parents who bore and brought up her be compared with the profound love of Comrade Premier who always does not forget her family and calls on them to look after them and loves as his own her daughter who had grown up without enjoying the love of her father since she was born! She felt like boasting of the happiness of living enjoying the love of the great Leader to the whole world at the top of her voice. This was the unanimous feeling of all the people of the village and all the people of our country.

Hong Rae Hui

(Continued from Page 4)

the people's living be laid.

Only by ensuring the priority development of heavy industry could we rehabilitate and reinforce the ruined industry and agriculture in a short space of time, lay foundations for socialist industrialization and create the firm basis of an independent national economy.

Our Party regarded heavy industry as the main link for socialist construction and directed efforts to it, and, in developing heavy industry too, started with the rehabilitation of those branches which were badly needed for the people's economy of our country and the people's living at that time and could produce the economic effect at an early date.

But the situation of our country at that time did not allow us only to concentrate energies on preferential growth of heavy industry, putting aside light industry and agriculture.

In order to stabilize rapidly the livelihood of the people deteriorated by the war and build an independent national economy in our country with a very backward agriculture and light industry, it was necessary to swiftly develop light industry and agriculture together with heavy industry.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction of giving priority growth to heavy industry simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture is an original line of economic construction in which the Marxist-Leninist theory is creatively applied and developed in conformity with the concrete realities of our country, a thoroughly revolutionary line which reflects the firm stand of our Party on firmly building an independent national economy in reliance on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The Plenum set basic tasks before every branch of the people's economy in accordance with the basic line of economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The basic direction for the postwar rehabilitation and development of industry is to eliminate the weak points of our industry revealed during the war and its colonial one-sidedness, an evil aftermath of prolonged colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, to give priority to the restoration and expansion of heavy industry with a view to laying the foundations for future industrialization, and to rapidly restore and develop light industry for the stabilization of the people's livelihood."**

As for the basic tasks in the field of agriculture, he remarked:

"To speedily rehabilitate devastated agriculture and further advance its productive forces in the future, we should gradually cooperativize private peasant farming."

Along with the direction and concrete tasks for the rehabilitation and development of industry and agriculture, Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forth the tasks for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of transport and communications, forestry and town and countryside, and for education, cultural and propaganda establishments and public health.

Stressing that the decisive matter in executing the hard, huge tasks ahead of the Korean people after the ceasefire was to strictly adhere to the stand of *Juche* and display to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in all domains, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"First of all, we must have faith in our own strength—the strength of our Party, our Government and our people. With this inexhaustible strength we shall triumph in this struggle for postwar rehabilitation and development just as we emerged victorious from the severe war against the enemy."

The Plenum pointed out that there were people who thought that peaceful construction should not be undertaken because the armistice did not mean a lasting peace and those people who were indolent, lax and self-contented, thinking that all threats of war had been removed and everlasting peace was ensured. And it stressed that those tendencies and trends should be rejected, the tense posture be continually maintained and all energies be enlisted for postwar rehabilitation and construction of the people's economy.

The Plenum also directed special attention to the problem on strengthening ideological work among the working class.

In his report to the Plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung made an historical review of the formation, characteristics and position of our working class and set forth the detailed tasks of firmly arming it with the revolutionary world outlook and class consciousness and further enhancing its vanguard role.

Indeed, the historic report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung and decisions adopted at the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee became the programmatic guide to action of our Party and people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war and constituted the strong ideological, theoretical and practical weapons conducive to the promotion of our revolution.

Our Party under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung vigorously organized and led the entire Party members and the whole working people to the grand struggle for rehabilitating

(Continued on Page 9)

Co-operative fields overflowing with life-giving water

KOREA—LAND OF IRRIGATION

Whenever I see water overflowing the irrigation channels criss-crossing the whole land, fertile fields and the co-operative farmers living a happy life, I gratefully think of the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the far-seeing plan he matured during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of our country's proud history of irrigation.

First Step for Nature-Remaking

The Botong River improvement project for which the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally took the first shovel in the first spring after the country's liberation, marked the first great step in the grand-scale nature-remaking including irrigation, afforestation and water conservancy.

Referring to the importance of this project on May 21, 1946 at the meeting of victors who completed only in 55 days the project which, the enemy had said, "would take more than ten years to complete," Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked on the necessity of undertaking the Pyongnam irrigation project:

"...We must continue with construction work. We must see that all of our factories start operation at an early date and rails and roads should be repaired and readjusted. And we must start the Anju irrigation project quickly....

"...We must carry out all this work victoriously by directing scores of times as much efforts to it as to the Botong River improvement project."

In response to the call of the Leader, the entire people came out in the Anju irrigation project (the present Pyongnam irrigation system) and other irrigation projects. But this grandnose nature-remaking was interrupted by the aggressive war started by the U.S. imperialists in 1950. And during the war all existing irrigation facilities were destroyed by the indiscriminate bombing of the American imperialists. Therefore, we had to start everything from scratch after the war.

With the victorious conclusion of the war the Leader unfolded a blueprint for the grand-scale nature-remaking for irrigation which he had conceived.

He said: "Irrigation occupies a very important place in the technical revolution in the rural areas. Unlike industry, agriculture is largely influenced by natural and geographical factors, and particularly by climate. It is the duty of the Communists to lay the solid foundations for a situation in which production will be unaffected by climatic changes or other chance factors by conquering and remaking nature, and to provide the people with stable conditions of life."

The postwar situation was very difficult. But our people, united closely around their respected and beloved Leader, thoroughly implemented the teaching of their Leader on priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and vigorously pushed ahead with irrigation projects braving difficulties.

The Pyongnam irrigation system was completed first in a year and eight months. This was as large a project as nearly a half of the irrigation works the Japanese imperialists built in our country for 36 years, the whole period of the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

Irrigation works were built throughout the country in the wake of the completion of the Pyongnam irrigation system.

In the period from 1954 to 1958, 629 reservoirs including the Pyongnam irrigation system and 1,659 pumping stations were restored or newly constructed and more than 3,800 kilometre-long river dykes were built. As a result, the land under irrigation expanded from 227,000 *jongbo* to 463,000 *jongbo*.

Paddy and Dry Fields Irrigated

At dawn of January 16, 1958, the members of the Saenal cooperative farm on their way to the fields were surprised at the sight of someone familiar walking on the snow-covered Wangjaesan hill and were nailed on the spot. Obviously, he was the Premier who consulted them about the work of their farm until late at the previous night.

He was walking, thinking deeply about something or looking down at the paddy and dry fields in the distance now and then. Needless to say, they did not know him conceiving another grand plan.

The situation had changed when we, having carried out the Three-Year People's Economic Plan victoriously, were rushing at the speed of Chollima, fulfilling the Five-Year People's Economic Plan.

Our machine-building industry was in a position to render more powerful support to irrigation projects.

Socialist co-operation of agriculture which was nearing completion provided favourable conditions for conducting irrigation projects more vigorously.

On the basis of his scientific calculation of these ripe requirements, the Leader planned to put dry fields under irrigation in an all-round way, while introducing irrigation system into paddy fields on a larger-scale.

That great Premier set out together with the functionaries of the Saenal co-operative farm and instructed that the farm should lead the country in the struggle for the execution of the new plan.

The hearts of the co-operative farmers beat with joy and deep emotion.

After his return from the farm he sent trucks, irrigation pumps and other equipment. And he sent technicians to design the irrigation of dry fields. When lifegiving water which came across the hills began to wet the dry fields at the foot of the Wangjae hill, Comrade Premier came down again to the farm to confirm the advantages of the irrigation of dry fields. At the September 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee he took a measure to generalize the experiences of the farm throughout the country.

A vigorous struggle was unfolded to carry through the tasks set forth in the Red Letter of the Party which called upon the entire Party members to launch a movement of the whole state and the entire people to expand the area of paddy fields, irrigate dry fields and protect farm land by conducting irrigation, afforestation and water conservancy projects. In less than half a year after the September Plenum of the Party Central Committee more than 9,900 reservoirs and pumping stations, big and small, capable of irrigating 377,000 *jongbo* of paddy and dry fields, irrigation channels stretching for tens of thousands of *ri* and many river-dykes and breakwaters were newly constructed and vast antierosion projects conducted.

Mountains gave way to Chollima and rivers changed their course. We who had suffered from drought and flood came to tame whimsical water.

Thus, the historic task of irrigation was basically fulfilled in our country and solid foundations were laid for agricultural production which is free from drought and flood and knows no crop failure.

To End Crop Failure for Good

The Fourth Congress of our Party set forth the task of consolidating and further expanding successes already gained in irrigation, and thus turning our co-operative fields into the ones which can overcome any drought and flood and know no crop failure for good.

In response to the call of the Party, the Kiyang irrigation system with irrigation channels stretching for several thousand *ri* in six cities and counties, the Ojidon irrigation system wetting the Namuri Plain in Hongsan, the Roksaek and Kindung Plains in Hwangju and many other irrigation projects were completed. The big Amrokgang area irrigation system, the country's largest irrigation system capable of irrigating 90,000 *jongbo* in eight counties of North Pyongan Province began to water fields. The water of the Ryesong River came across the Mirudang hill in Singye to wet several thousand *jongbo* of paddy fields. In Osudok called the "sky-kissing" village of our country, a great change of drawing up water by irrigation pumps at seven stages took place.

Our irrigation facilities do not confine themselves to wetting a definite number of plains and districts but form an inter-linked and unified irrigation system.

The Amrokgang, Kyongi, Pyongnam and Kiyang irrigation systems supplement each other in irrigating fields. The Ojidon and Chongdan irrigation systems do the same to water the Namuri Plain in Jaeryong and the Yonbaek Plain.

Thus, by dint of irrigation we have come to overcome freaks of nature, particularly long spells of dry weather and to gather in bumper crop every year. Reservoirs for irrigation are also used for generating electricity, breeding fish and for the holidaying of the working people.

Today almost all rivers in this land do not flow according to the lay of land. They have changed their courses. They break into tens of thousands of tributaries and flow through the waist of mountains and across hills. Reservoirs have been built in the valleys and river-dykes are to be found everywhere.

Thus, all land on the riverside as well as on mountains and hills have been brought under crop cultivation.

Thanks to the grand plan of the Leader the paddy fields have expanded to 700,000 *jongbo* and the northern half of the Republic has come to have food surplus.

During his on-the-spot guidance in South Hwanghae Province, the granary of our country, in November 1966, Comrade Kim Il Sung was pleased with the peasants and scientists about how to increase grain output, calculating how much more rice could be produced and found reserves for increased production of grain which no one had ever thought up.

He learned that rain water that collected in low land during rain season decisively affects the rice harvest and set the task of draining the water.

A drive to drain the rain water kindled by the Leader spread all over the country. As a result, in the first half of last year a great draining capacity amounting to one-fourth of the total pumping capacity created in the 14 years after the war was built up so as to completely protect paddy and dry field crops from the rain water.

The great achievements our agriculture made amid a great revolutionary upsurge last year are attributable to the irrigation system we have established and consolidated and they provided the sure guarantee for doing farming in any rainy season. And they are extensively used for more effective irrigation.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader who organised and guided a positive struggle to overcome freaks of nature, as compared with the year before last we could increase grain yield by 16 per cent last year when the country was hit by a big flood rare in the history of our country and overcome a long spell of dry weather this year.

Pak Hae Chon

Machines Do Farming in Co-operative Fields

ditions for agricultural mechanization.

Around this time (October, 1958) Comrade Kim Il Sung paid his fifth visit to the Kiyang Tractor Factory (its name was Kiyang Farm Machine Factory at the time).

He said to the workers that it was time for them to produce tractors, then referred to the necessity and prospect of tractor production as follows:

"... Socialist co-operation has been completed in the countryside. But our rural economy still lags behind the rapidly developing industry. The backward farming methods must be done away with and many sorts of work from ploughing and sowing to transport of fertilizer, soil-covering, harvesting, threshing, rural construction, etc. must be mechanized... Our countryside now demands urgently as never before the more supply of advanced farm machines including tractors."

The workers in Kiyang who, upon receiving the instruction of the Leader, came to know clearly how matters stood in the country, rose up with fiery enthusiasm to implement his instruction. However, difficulties were cropped up one after another ahead of them. They had not a design at all. Nor had they experience in making tractor. So, they took to pieces tractor to reproduce the pattern of 2,000 odd machine parts one by one. Then, after many retouches they drew a design of a tractor most adaptable for the terrain of our country and the ploughing system of agriculture as well as for the physical conditions of the peasants. Thus produced the first tractor within 35 days, on November 14, 1958, by the working class in Kiyang who made strenuous efforts day and night with a loyalty to the Leader.

Comrade Premier was satisfied looking at the first home-made tractor that was sent to Pyongyang and highly appreciated the success of the working class in Kiyang who had struggled arming themselves with the Party's line of *Juche* and smashing conservatism and mystification. He named the tractor after "Chollima" as a symbol of their revolutionary mettle of masking continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation without knowing stagnation. And he instructed that more than 3,000 tractors should be manufactured and sent to the countryside every year.

The sacred revolutionary work of relieving the farmers, freed from oppression and exploitation, from arduous labour forever began in real earnest in this way.

Acceleration of Overall Mechanization

The December 1959 Enlarged Plenum of the Party Central Committee defined the mechanization of the rural economy as the foremost task in 1960, the year of buffer period.

As early as January that year Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke on the line of the mechanization of farming in our country:

"We must adhere to the principles of gradually extending mechanization from the plain areas to the mountain regions, going over from mechanization of the most arduous and labour-consuming work to comprehensive mechanization step by step and correctly combining big machines with small- and medium-sized ones, modern mechanization with small, simple mechanization."

This line paved the shortest, original way to the mechanization in our countryside.

That year, Comrade Premier gave the on-the-spot guidance in many rural areas of South Hwanghae Province. At the time he called at the Yonan farm-machine hire station.

Comrade Premier inspected the technical equipment of the station one by one, then took a seat among the tractor drivers and asked them every detail of their work: How many *jongbo* of land do they plough a day? What is the operation rate of a tractor? How much do they relieve the farmers from the burden of toil?

Comrade Premier who got acquainted in detail with the actual conditions of the farm-machine hire station took a new measure, with the December 1959 Enlarged Plenum of the Party Central Committee as an occasion, on the way to it that the name of farm-machine hire station was changed into farm-machine station, and established a new system under which the farm machine stations took direct responsibility for agricultural production so that they might play more effectively their role as a base of technical revolution in the countryside.

Some days after the December Enlarged Plenum, the meeting of the agricultural frontrunners in rural mechanization was held in Pyongyang on the personal initiative of Comrade Premier. At the meeting the problems were discussed of pushing ahead with the overall mechanization of agriculture that was posed as the central task in that year of buffer period.

The August 1960 Plenum of the Party Central Committe held in the following year put forward the task of speeding up the overall mechanization of agriculture in all places—in plain areas as well as in mountain regions.

This line of the Party was carried out vigorously with the powerful support of the machine-building industry.

And the new agricultural guidance system which was established on the direct initiative of Comrade Premier in December 1961 made all the technical means serve agriculture better. Along with this, in accordance with the line indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," our Party saw to it that in combining the powerful means of mechanization provided by the industries with agricultural production the state-run agricultural enterprises, with their technical means placed under the state ownership, under the unified plan of the county co-operative farm management committees, took a direct part in the production of co-op farms in a responsible way. This made it possible to combine the ownership by the whole people with co-operative ownership in an organic way steadily enhancing the leading role of the ownership by the whole people.

Going Over to Comprehensive Mechanization of Farming

It is a common usage that tractors are generally used for the work in dry fields, but in our country where paddy farming holds an important place the utilization of tractor began with the ploughing of paddies. But it was not an easy job to effect the rural mechanization in the condition where the soil was clayish, moist and slippery.

But our workers for mechanization solved this difficult problem with success. The wheel devised by the workers at the Jaeryong farm machine station enabled tractor to do ploughing, harrowing and weeding in paddies. This innovatory device was generalized throughout the country, and it raised the proportion of mechanization considerably and saved a great amount of manpower in farm work.

Comrade Premier said at the national meeting of model tractor drivers held in February 1964:

"You are carrying on the revolutionary task of freeing the farmers from the hard and arduous work. So if you tractor drivers regard your occupation as a mere driver it is only a simple thinking. You are the frontrankers in technical revolution in the countryside and the revolutionaries working to free the farmers from arduous labour."

This instruction of Comrade Premier stirred the hearts of the tractor drivers with boundless emotion and joy, high pride and excitement. The drivers who have traversed the proud road of mechanization bearing in their hearts the honourable title of a revolutionary given by the Leader achieved a great success in comprehensive mechanization by effectively using machines and other technical means in agricultural production.

Tractors now are doing as much as 32 kinds of hard work—ploughing, harrowing in dry and paddy fields, weeding, transport, water pumping, upturning of frozen soil, sprinkling of water in vegetable fields, land improvement, etc.

The far-sighted plan of the Leader for relieving the farmers, freed from oppression and exploitation, from arduous labour for good is thus being realized in this land by the reliable fighters of mechanization—the revolutionary working class who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader.

Our farmers are doing their utmost in the struggle for increased grain production with the boundless happiness and joy of living under the socialist system when the great idea of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" is in bloom and they know no tax and enjoy free medical service and free education and do farming with the help of machines.

Kim Dong Ok

These tractors will soon be supplied to the countryside

Photo by Choi Han Pyo

Yearly Plans Fulfilled in Succession

The working people in all fields of the people's economy have been effecting a great revolutionary upsurge from the beginning of the year upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The ranks of those factories, shops and workteams which have fulfilled yearly plans to the extent of 101.6 per cent as of July 27. They had fulfilled their plan for the first month of the year by 39 per cent by waging a strained struggle from the beginning of the year counting every minute and every second.

They pushed ahead with the high-speed tunnelling movement without resting content with this success and from March they overfulfilled their plan at 200 per cent and, at the same time, carried out far ahead of schedule the preparatory tunnelling at mining faces Nos. 8 and 9.

Acting on the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Premier on giving precedence to tunnelling they already fulfilled their plan for the first half of the year as of May 6 through the introduction of advanced technologies. Then they carried out their daily plan at 200-300 per cent to fulfil their yearly tunnelling plan more than five months ahead of schedule. And they are now making continued innovation with a goal to get their yearly plan out of the way by 100 per cent by the end of the year.

★ The workers of the repair and maintenance shop at the mine where Comrade Yang In Hwan works creditably fulfilled their yearly plan at 101.5 per cent as of July 17. During the period they strove for increased production with the existing labour, equipment and material while

(Continued on Page 9)

South Korean Countryside:

Chronic Famine-stricken Area

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out with regard to the miserable plight of the South Korean countryside:

"South Korea, once the granary of our country, has been turned into an area of chronic famine which rose to import 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of cereals every year."

The famine situation in the South Korean countryside has grown more serious owing to the colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea for over 20 years and particularly to their recent intensified provocation manoeuvres for a new war.

Further Aggravated

The food situation in the South Korean countryside has further aggravated this year.

More than two million peasant households, or 80 per cent of the total peasant households, ran out of food as of the end of March. This figure exceeds that in the previous years by far.

The number of foodless peasant households in March 1967 more than trebled that in April 1954.

Most of the foodless peasants leave their villages. This spring already 400,000 households quitted the farmlands.

Those remaining in farm villages are little better off. They barely subsist on dried radish leave or grass roots.

Indebted peasant households account for over 90 per cent of the total. And their debt bears a high rate of interest between 100 and 200 per cent per annum. The debt is on the steady increase, which inevitably leads the peasants to abject pauperism. Today the amount of their debts amounts to 52,000,000,000 won, or three times that in 1961.

Inevitable Outcome of U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Agrarian Policy

The chronic famine of the South Korean countryside is the

(Continued on Page 9)

June 25—July 27

Month of Joint Struggle for Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from S. Korea

The Whole World Are With Us

On the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea," the peoples of all countries continue to express solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to drive off U.S. imperialism and unify the fatherland.

SOVIET UNION

Soviet paper **Pravda**, in an article of July 27, stressed that the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement is not only the victory of the Korean people who fought heroically against the U.S. imperialist armed interventionists but also a victory of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces. It went on:

In a short time after the war the Korean people rehabilitated completely the ruined economy through a devoted labour struggle, built cities and villages on the ashes and attained new great successes in socialist construction. Exposing the fact that, instead of drawing due lesson from their ignominious defeat sustained in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are stark mad to unleash a new war in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, the paper stressed that the "stationing in South Korea" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is the main source of the tension in this region."

Pointing out that the working people in Korea are waging a resolute struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea and unify the fatherland, in face of the provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet clique, the paper wrote: The proposal put forth by the D.P.R.K. for the unification of the fatherland is supported by the progressive public circles in South Korea and all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

An article of **Izvestia** also supported the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, mass meetings were held at the Moscow Building Materials Combine, the Izmail Park of Moscow and the Moscow Frezer Machine-tool Factory, member organizations of the "Soviet-Korea Friendship Society," on the occasion of the "Solidarity month."

VIETNAM

A meeting was held in Hanoi on July 27 under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people.

At the meeting, Nguyen Thi Lu, Secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity Committee, made a speech. He pointed out that the Korean People's Army and Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the aggressor army of the U.S. imperialists and troops of their 15 satellite countries in the three-year-long arduous heroic struggle and the U.S. imperialists suffered the first shameful defeat in their history of aggressive war.

He also vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who opened the way of reinvasion of South Korea for the Japanese militarists and are frenzied in a new war preparation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thereby disturbing peace in Korea and the Far East.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese paper **Nhan Dan** of July 27 carried an editorial headlined "Brilliant prospect of Korean revolution."

And, round-table talks were held at the Hanoi University, the Hanoi Industrial College, the Dongan Machine-tool Factory and the Hanoi Unity Club, and a photo exhibition "Korean People's Army" opened at the Standing Exhibition in Haiphong on the occasion of the "Solidarity month."

CUBA

Recently a mass rally of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Havana under the sponsorship of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba.

The rally, attended by more than 5,000 working people including the representatives of all circles of people, was addressed by Roberto Beiga, Member of the Bureau of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba.

Pointing out that the Korean people have a brilliant history of struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressors, he stressed that the Korean people always hold a staunch and firm position in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

He went on: The victory the Korean people won in the Korean war greatly inspired the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. This historic victory of the Korean people, he stressed, is attributable to the outstanding military strategy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and ever-victorious Iron-willed genius-commander. It is precisely because they are under his leadership that the Korean people have become to be called the heroic people today.

The meeting was also addressed by Jose Manuel, Chairman of the Havana Provincial Committee for the Solidarity with the Korean people. He stressed that thanks to the idea of *Juche* conceived by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people could achieve brilliant successes in the revolutionary struggle.

That day, a solidarity meeting was also held in the Cuba-Korea Friendship Chollima Shipyard in Havana.

At the meeting, Jabiel Ardiso, Member of the National Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth League, spoke. Referring to the successes the Korean people have achieved in the revolution and construction, he pointed out that the Cuban people are ready to assist the Korean people with blood and fight in the same trench side by side with them for the unification of Korea, if requested by the Korean people.

That day, solidarity meetings, photo exhibition and round-table talks were held, too, on the "Island of Youth," at the Havana clothing factory, in the "October 13" district committee in Defence of Revolution of Cuba in Havana, and in many other places in Cuba.

On the occasion of the "Solidarity month," various colourful functions were organized in Derteentes district, Camaguey Province, and in many other provinces, expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people.

DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

A mass meeting was also held in Magdeburg Province.

It was addressed by Secretary of the Magdeburg Provincial Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Exposing the miserable life of the South Korean people groaning under the occupation of U.S. imperialism, he said: In the northern half of the Republic, great successes have been achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Referring to the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to unify the fatherland by its own strength without any interference of outside forces, he demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea.

The meeting adopted a resolution exposing the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

Prior to this, a meeting was held in Rulong Sporn, Rostock Province in support of the struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for the unification of the fatherland.

At the meeting a message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was adopted by tourists delegations consisting of assemblymen, public figures, writers and men of culture from Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden.

BULGARIA

Recently a meeting was held at the Sliven City Palace of the People's Army under the joint sponsorship of the Sliven City Committee of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, the Union of Dimitrov Communist Youth and the National Peace Committee of Bulgaria.

The meeting was addressed by Atanas Ilbye, Chairman of the Sliven City Committee of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists unleashed a brigandish war against the Korean people in June 1950 in an attempt to swallow up the whole of Korea, he stressed:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant genius-commander, rose up in the righteous Fatherland Liberation War, and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued from Page 7)

inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial agrarian policy.

The U.S. imperialists have deliberately destroyed the agricultural production forces of South Korea in an attempt to sell more and more their surplus agricultural produce to South Korea so as to pave the way for the execution of their colonial enslavement policy and war policy in South Korea.

They have expropriated more than 100,000 *jongbo* of farmland at random to build their military bases. They have imposed fertilizer unsuitable to the soil of the South Korean countryside, with the result that more than 70 per cent of the total farmland has been acidified.

Rain-dependent paddies represent 81 per cent of the total area of paddy fields. Far from undertaking afforestation and water conservancy work and irrigation projects, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique leave even the insignificant existing irrigation facilities untouched. Some of them have been destroyed for "military purpose."

Little wonder, then, the South Korean publications wrote that the countryside can never overcome "eternal drought and eternal flood." Thus the South Korean countryside is affected by natural calamities every year.

Destruction of the agricultural production forces as seen above inevitably has resulted in the decrease of agricultural output; now its output has dropped to two-thirds of that in the pre-liberation years.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further engrossed in plundering the farmers, clinging to their war policy.

The peasants have to pay 50-60 per cent of their annual grain harvest to landlords as farm rent. Besides this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique take away grains in the names of "procurement," "loan on security of grain," "farm land tax," etc.

They plundered much more grains than the previous years from farmers last year when the whole land of South Korea yielded the poorest crop owing to the unprecedented droughts. This year, too, they are going to "procure" by force over one million *son* even at less than a half of the production cost though the peasants had a worse barley and wheat harvest.

Struggle Becomes Fiercer

As long as the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime are kept intact, the South Korean peasants can never get rid of shortage of food and famine.

Aware of this truth through their actual experiences, the South Korean patriotic-minded people and farmers are strenuously waging with a firm conviction in victory the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of various forms including the guerrilla warfare, boundlessly revering Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to hasten the day when they will lead a happy life under his guidance in a unified fatherland as the people in the northern half of the Republic do now.

Even according to preliminary data, the cases of peasants' struggle grew 1.2 times and the number of participants 2.2 times between January and March this year compared with the corresponding period of last year. Their struggle has become bigger in scale. Those disputes enlisting more than 100 peasants accounted for 68 per cent of the total in the same period, or a 20 per cent increase over last year.

Another noteworthy trend is that the form of struggle has become more diversified and further activated.

Especially the spearhead of their struggle is directed to the puppet government, not to any separate landlords and entrepreneurs in the countryside.

The slogans the South Korean peasants put forth in the disputes waged from January to March this year included opposition to the policies of the puppet government (80.7%), protest against the requisition of land and other predatory practices (37.2%), demand for guarantee of irrigation and farming conditions (22.5%) and others (9.6%). The cases of struggle against various predatory practices showed an 11.8 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

The peasants are combining their struggle for existence with those struggles against the war policy the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are feverishly pursuing.

The South Korean people and peasants will surely realize their long-cherished desire through their staunch struggle.

Kim Gwang Su

(Continued from Page 8)

being the "strongest in the world" and exploded to pieces the "myth" about "invincibility" of the enemy, by carrying forward the revolutionary traditions established in the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Introducing in detail the achievements made in the post-war rehabilitation and socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said that the D.P.R.K. is a model for all Asian and African peoples for its rapidly developing economy and culture, and it accelerates the revolutionary course in these continents.

The Sliven citizens revere Comrade Kim Il Sung and extend brotherly solidarity to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he pointed out.

He concluded his speech shouting: "Hands off Vietnam, get out of South Korea!" "Long live the heroic Korean people!" "Long live the friendship between Bulgaria and Korea!"

Also, a mass rally was held in Stara Zagora city under the joint auspices of the City Committee of the Fatherland Front and the City Peace Committee.

It adopted a telegram addressed to the Soviet Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

In the name of the Stara Zagora citizens the telegram expressed active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of South Korea.

MONGOLIA

On July 19, a meeting of women workers and office employees under the Children's Clothing Cooperative was held in Ulan Bator under the sponsorship of the Mongolian Women's Union and the Central Committee of the Producers' Co-operatives.

The meeting was addressed by Member of the Presidium of the Mongolian Women's Union and the First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Producers' Co-operatives.

Exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists started invasion against Korea more than a hundred years ago she recalled that the U.S. aggressors suffered shameful was sunk by the Korean people. She stressed that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea repulsed the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Strongly condemning the U.S. imperialists who have systematically violated the Armistice Agreement since the ceasefire, aggravating tension in Korea, she exposed the fact that the provocation of the scandalous U.S. imperialists reached the extremity after the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

HUNGARY

A mass meeting was held in Bekes Province on July 18 under the auspices of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

The meeting heard a report of Kisi Karoi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. Referring to the present tension created in Korea, the victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion and the successes the Korean people scored in socialist construction on the war debris, he continued:

The factor of the successes scored by the Korean people lies in the fact that there is a mighty, disciplined, well-organized and excellent Party. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader, is standing at the van of it and the people are rallied firmly around the Party.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian daily **Khmerasmaki** carried an article entitled "The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently" from July 22 to 24.

Pointing out that the question of the unification of Korea is the righteous cause for unifying again the territory and the nation divided due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, it wrote: The Korean question is the internal affairs of the Korean nation. The question of the unification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently. It is the legitimate right of the Korean people upon which no one can encroach.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the question of unification, the internal affairs of the Korean nation, must be solved on the principle of independence, in a democratic way and peacefully without any interference of outside forces, the article pointed out and stressed: This principled stand on the unification is an embodiment of Premier Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, idea of *Juche*, that the Korean revolution must be carried out to the completion by the internal strength of the Korean people themselves in a responsible way.

The Korean people will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, achieve the national cause of the unification of the fatherland and attain the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, the article pointed out, and continued: Invincible is the just cause for the independent unification of the Korean people united and rallied with one ideology and will around Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and an outstanding leader of the international communist and working-class movements.

SYRIA

Syrian paper **Al Kipaha al Mousallah** in its recent issue printed a photo of Comrade Kim Il Sung declaring the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, together with an article entitled "Democratic Youth League Gun No. 5,431."

The paper also carried a photo showing the gallant fighters of the Korean People's Army on a height repulsing the U.S. imperialists.

The paper introduced the exploits performed by the "Democratic Youth League Gun No. 5,431" in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War. It writes: The Korean People's Army has grown into a one-matches-a-hundred army and into powerful revolutionary armed forces capable of answering retaliation for the "retaliation" of the enemy.

Meanwhile, a "Korean film festival" was held under the sponsorship of the Syrian Ministry of Culture, National Guidance and Tourism on the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."

ALGERIA

Solidarity functions in support of the just struggle of the Korean people were held in Tiaret Province under the sponsorship of the Tiaret Provincial Committee of the National Liberation Front.

On the occasion of the solidarity month, the Tiaret Provincial Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front published thousands of copies of special bulletins to widely introduce to the cadres and people in the province the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

A mass meeting was held on July 13 at the Pigalino Theatre in the suburbs of the Tiaret City Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

At the meeting a telegram addressed to the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was adopted with unanimous approval by the Tiaret City Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front, the Tiaret Trade Unions of the General Federation of the Working People of Algeria, the Tiaret Provincial and City Council of the National Council of Veteran Fighters of Algeria, the Tiaret Provincial Council of the National Women's Union of Algeria and the Tiaret Provincial Committee of the Musulman Young Pioneers' Corps.

Meanwhile, a "photo exhibition in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea" was held in Algiers and a "photo exhibition expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique" held in Bidha City on the initiative of the Bulida Provincial Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

GUINEA

Guinean paper **Horoya** in its July 5 and 10 issues carried an article which condemned U.S. imperialism for its intensification of the new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and extended solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people fighting for the independent unification of the country. The paper stressed:

On the occasion of the month of joint struggle, the peoples of all countries are expressing active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their fight to drive out the imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and unify the fatherland.

IRAQ

Iraqi paper **Al Jumhouriayah** in its recent issue carried an article under the headline of "We send solidarity to the fraternal Korean people."

The article wrote: The fraternal Korean people and Government under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung give support to all cause of the Arab people and especially to the cause of the Palestinian people, and are exposing and condemning the aggression of the Israeli Zionists against the Arab peoples and the collusion of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists. We express a great gratitude to such a friendly stand of the Korean people and express a wholehearted praise and full support to the struggle of the Korean people a-

(Continued from Page 5)

and constructing the devastated people's economy and pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Plenum.

The Party organized, first of all, the war-time economic system into a peaceful one and conducted in a meticulous and unremitting preparatory readjustment work for the overall rehabilitation and construction of industry, agriculture and all other branches of the people's economy, while taking a number of steps for rapidly stabilizing the people's living.

The entire Party members and toiling people who rose up in response to the militant call of the Party and the Leader, displayed the extraordinary revolutionary zeal and creative activeness from the first day of post-war rehabilitation and construction. They forged up the rehabilitation and construction of the people's economy, tightening their belts, economizing even a penny and vigorously tiding over difficulties and trials of all descriptions through tough struggles in the same spirit and stamina with which they had smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

As a result, a number of those factories and enterprises which had been leveled to the ground were rehabilitated and put into commission only in the short period of several weeks after the truce.

The Postwar Three-Year Plan for Rehabilitation and Development of the People's Economy was triumphantly carried out thanks to high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of our people who marched on, rallied closely around the Leader, and from the first year of the Five-Year Plan a great revolutionary upsurge was brought about on all fronts of socialist construction and the great Chollima movement initiated.

In the thick of the great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chollima movement, the difficult tasks of agricultural co-operation and reorganization of private traders and industrialists along socialist lines were almost simultaneously and smoothly completed by 1958, in a short period of 4-5 years after these works started, with the result that an advanced socialist system freed once and for all from exploitation and oppression was firmly established in the northern half of the Republic.

Under the wise guidance of the Party and the Leader, our people successively brought about a new upswing in socialist construction by continually developing the Chollima movement in depth and energetically pressing forward the ideological, cultural and technical revolutions, and fulfilled the huge Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. In this course, the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and all sorts of attacks from opportunists within and without were completely frustrated.

In the course of the vigorous struggle to build socialism and constructing the damaged economy and pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the firm foundations of an independent national economy which possesses the bases of heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core, light industry bases and developed agriculture were consolidated. The appearance of town and country changed radically and the people's living rapidly improved. With the result that the people did not worry about food, clothing, and housing and a great change took place in the ideological, moral and cultural life of the people.

Right after the armistice the U.S. imperialist aggressors clamoured that it would take us more than a hundred years to rise again. But our people marched forward with redoubled courage along the road Comrade Kim Il Sung had illumined and under his wise leadership, they not only rehabilitated the economy putting aside the war debts in a brief span of time after the ceasefire but also removed the centuries-old backwardness and poverty and converted our country, as we see today, into a socialist power independent in politics, self-sustenant in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, into a land called "Chollima Korea," "a model of socialism" shedding the bright light over the world.

This shows the victory of our Party's correct Marxist-Leninist line for the socialist revolution and socialist construction and proves the correctness of our Party's economic policy.

The historic 5th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the whole course of the struggle for implementing its decisions, indeed, demonstrate clearly the greatness and wisdom of the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism in conformity with realities of our country, always adhering to the stand of *Juche*, adopted correct lines and policies and carried them through to the end, and has gone through all hardships and ordeals to lead the revolution from victory to victory by always trusting the masses and mobilizing their strength and wisdom.

Today we are confronted with the honourable revolutionary task of further carrying out our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily and expediting the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution by carrying through the decisions of the historic 4th Party Congress and Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Ten-Point Political Programme.

We, on the contrary, all difficulties and trials and won great victories in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the past, will successfully carry out this lofty revolutionary task by bringing about in succession a new upsurge in economic construction and defence upbuilding with the stamina of Chollima and one-matches-a-hundred spirit in response to the Leader's call.

Pak Gum Sun

CEYLON

A photo exhibition showing the development made in our country was held in Colombo on July 21 under the sponsorship of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Society. At the opening ceremony Minister of Education and Culture of Ceylon made a speech.

He said: We held this exhibition to support the Korean people, extend solidarity to them and to condemn the threat of U.S. imperialism.

INDIA

The July 21 issue of the Indian weekly **Events** carried an article entitled "The new war provocation schemes of U.S. imperialism hasten its own doom, condemning strongly the U.S. imperialists' moves for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

(Continued from Page 7)

practising strict economy and solved the knotty problems on their own.

★

The workers of the Chollima honoured disabled soldiers' daily necessaries factory where Comrade Kim Gi Sun works fulfilled their plan for this year as of July 20. In the production of watches, they overfulfilled the plan for the period which was set three times higher than that of the corresponding period of last year and raised the per capita output value two times. In the period they multiplied many machine tools with their own efforts which conduced to reinforcement of the material and technical foundation of their factory and reconstructed or replenished various kinds of equipment involving hundreds of processes. This resulted in bettering the quality of watches and raising the level of mechanization to 85 per cent.

★ ★ ★ ★

Beside the above-mentioned factories and shops, many other factories, shops and workteams throughout the country have already fulfilled their yearly plans.

The Chollima riders in all parts of the country are creating new legends and new heroes under the militant slogan "The demand of the Party and the Leader—this is our norms and rated capacity" smashing the wrong view that when the economy grows in scale, the speed of advance in production cannot be increased and are waging a vigorous labour struggle to carry out the yearly plan before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

S. KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMED GUERRILLAS MOP UP U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS AND PAK JUNG HI BANDITS

The South Korean revolutionary armed guerrillas who have risen up in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle with arms in hands are mowing down the enemy for days on end everywhere with the warm support and encouragement of the people.

In Mokpo City, S. Cholla Prov.

According to a report from Seoul, an armed guerrilla detachment which is active along the southern coast advanced on the afternoon of July 29 into Chungmu-dong, Mokpo city, South Cholla Province, and conducted political propaganda while finishing off the enemy.

The armed guerrillas who appeared there in broad daylight that day explained in detail to the peasants who were weeding in the dry field that the miserable situation of the South Korean peasants and people today is entirely due to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the misrule of their stooges through more than 20 years.

This explanatory work instilled into their minds the firm conviction that if the South Korean peasants rise up in the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and achieve the unification of the country, they can surely lead a happy life like the peasants in the northern half of the Republic.

At that time, puppet armymen and policemen appeared and arrogantly tried to "examine" the armed guerrillas. The armed guerrillas instantly showered fire of revenge upon scoundrels and finished them off on the spot and then disappeared composedly.

In Ryongam County, S. Cholla Prov.

On July 30 another armed guerrilla detachment appeared in the Kalma mountain on the boundary line of Samho and Miam subcounties, Ryongam county, South Cholla Province, and waged a fierce battle against puppet policemen. In this battle the armed guerrillas wiped out policemen by showering handgrenades and bullets upon the enemy who were pouncing upon them in groups.

A report says that the armed guerrillas who advanced into the Kalma mountain area brought home their mission to the peasants who were weeding in the dry field.

The armed guerrillas instilled deep into the peasants boundless reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and confidence in victory, saying: "We are armed guerrillas fighting, upholding the revolutionary ideas of General Kim Il Sung. We are fighting to liberate the South Korean people from the colonial fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges." "The only way out of the present misery is to fight."

Extremely frightened by this the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique mobilized vessels and patrol boats of the puppet navy and planes and blockaded the sea, while letting loose a puppet army and police "search unit" commanded by the villainous puppet national police chief to stage a desperate "search operation."

But, the armed guerrillas who are filled with confidence in victory, carrying forward the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, showered handgrenades and bullets upon the enemy and dealt a heavy blow to him.

In Ryonggwang County, S. Cholla Prov.

An armed guerrilla detachment appeared in Bulgap mountain, Bulgap sub-county, Ryonggwang county, South Cholla Province, around 10:30 of July 30.

The armed guerrillas conducted political propaganda, explaining to the famine-stricken villagers who were collecting edible wild vegetables to fill their empty stomach that their present miserable plight is attributable to the 20 odd year long evil colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and inspiring them to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. Then they lured the enemy into mountain and disappeared after throwing him into confusion.

Another armed guerrilla detachment made appearance in Samhak-ri, Myoryang sub-county of the same county, around 14:30 that day.

In Dongduchon-township, Kyonggi Prov.

On July 31 another armed guerrilla detachment advanced into Dongduchon township, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and hit the enemy.

Around 13:00 that day, the armed guerrilla detachment which appeared there as quick as lightning, breaking through the water-tight guard of the enemy, lured out and attacked the enemy, and wiped out many U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and puppet policemen.

Then the armed guerrillas disappeared quietly.

At almost the same time, another armed guerrilla detachment appeared in this area and showered bullets upon the enemy. Around 21:15 of this day another armed guerrilla detachment again advanced into the area of Dongduchon as quick as lightning and lured out and attacked the enemy.

At about 13:40 of August 1 an armed guerrilla detachment made appearance again in this area and dealt a telling blow to the enemy by unfolding rifle battle.

Extremely scared by the continuous advance of the armed guerrillas the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, trembling with fear and uneasiness, have launched desperate "search operations."

But their desperate efforts are not the way to success before the elusive tactics employed by the guerrillas.

Whatever suppression the enemies resort to, they can not hold in check the armed guerrilla warfare of the South Korean people who have risen up in the life-and-death struggle with arms in hands in order to put an end to the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, a living hell in the grip of poverty and utter lack of rights, and to bring earlier the day when they will lead a happy life in a unified fatherland under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The armed guerrillas and people of South Korea will certainly wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys to the last man.

South Korean People Wage

Mass Struggle for Rescuing Arrested Armed Guerrillas

Inhabitants in Kisong sub-county, Daedok county, South Chungchong Province, waged a collective struggle some time ago for rescuing its armed guerrilla who was arrested and subjected to bestial persecution and suppression by the enemy, according to a recent issue of a South Korean paper.

The struggle came to the fore when Pak Yong Man, a worker hired at a U.S. imperialist aggressor army unit, Kim Yong Dal, a clerk of the Kisong sub-county office, Daedok county, South Chungchong Province, and Pak Byong Hwan, a clerk of the Kwana-ri office of the same sub-county, submitted a letter of protest to the puppet organ on June 20.

It is reported that they collected signatures from more than 80 inhabitants in the sub-county with the active support of broad sections of residents for rescuing the imprisoned patriot and submitted a letter to the Pak Jung Hi clique, resolutely demanding the stop of their unwarranted suppression of the armed guerrilla.

Today, the South Korean armed guerrillas and patriotic people, boundlessly revering Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are fiercely waging the anti-U.S.,national-salvation struggle in mountains, underground or behind the bars with the burning aspiration to bring earlier the happy day when they will be embraced in his benevolent bosom.

The broad segments of people in South Korea, who are well aware that this is the only way of smashing the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and freeing themselves from today's miserable living hell under the sway of terror, slaughter, hunger and poverty, are sincerely assisting the revolutionaries and patriots by all means, braving the repression by the enemy.

A mother in South Korea, though she was too poor to have regular meals, secured food, dried fish and sent them to the fighting revolutionaries, saying that "more precious are those fighting for revolution, upholding the will of Marshal Kim Il Sung." A patriotic peasant named Yun Il Nam, a hired farm hand of a landlord in Wolpyong-ri, Wolsan sub-county, Damyang county, South Cholla Province, got 45 kg. of barley and sent it to the revolutionaries, though he himself had not sufficient food.

Recently a "prison guard" named Kim Dong In of the prison in Taegu, educated in the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, by the revolutionaries held there, resolved to take the road of patriotism and actively helped the fighting revolutionaries. This is one instance showing the ardent aspiration of the South Korean people who are opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Much bewildered by such sentiments, the Pak Jung Hi puppet villains, groundlessly labelled the letter of the 40 million inhabitants in Kisong sub-county, Daedok county, who turned out in the struggle as a "fabrication" and the like, and arrested and imprisoned the aforementioned inhabitants on July 2 under a fascist evil law and subjected them to harsh suppression.

With no bayonet, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet villains break the firm kindred ties between the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose up in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. The more the enemy intensifies suppression, the firmer they will unite.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Again Fire

Thousands of Bullets and Shells in Demilitarized Zone

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops brought various kinds of guns and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line and perpetrated the vicious provocative acts of firing thousands of bullets and shells into the Naechon area, the area of our side in the central sector of the front, between 04:30 and 06:00, July 31.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize that the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army, their invincible revolutionary armed forces, will make the enemy pay several times of price unless the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop at once all sorts of military provocative acts.

Pak Jung Hi Fascist Thugs Inflict Capital and Heavy Punishment upon Patriots

Upset by the ever mounting revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are more frantically intensifying fascist suppression. According to reports from Seoul, they inflicted capital and heavy punishment upon the patriots who had formed underground revolutionary organisations and carried on anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

News dispatches from South Korea say that the Pak Jung Hi military rascals held a murder-out trial in Seoul on July 12 and "demanded" death for one patriot and penal servitude up to life imprisonment for 27 other patriots on the strength of such fascist evil laws as the "anti-communist law" and "national security law."

These patriots were arrested and jailed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique late in January this year at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists. They were subjected to the worst persecution before the murderous trial.

This fascist frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is one of their sinister repressive actions to suppress and stamp out the progressive social and political elements who are in the way of their frantic machinations to start a new war.

According to the said dispatches, these patriots had underground revolutionary organisations in Inchon, Taegu, Pusan and other places with Seoul as the centre and fought against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the early unification of the fatherland to put an end to the present dire plight, before their arrest.

Their activity was a patriotic action reflecting the aspiration of broad sections of the South Korean people and a just action spurred by a firm conviction formed through their bitter experiences of life in the past 20-odd years that they cannot extricate themselves from slave status, absence of all rights and darkness without overthrowing the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

With no amount of frenzy, can the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique strangle the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people including patriots.

S. Korean Puppet Army Men Do Not Want to Become U.S. Imperialists' Expendables

Recently the advance of various forms by the South Korean puppet army men and middle and junior officers to oppose the new war machinations and fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and to escape from the shameful life of the mercenary has increased rapidly.

Resolute Action

What attracts special attention is that a sharply increasing number of puppet army officers and men come over to the ever prospering and developing northern half of the Republic at the risk of their lives through the watertight cordon, bidding a resolute and eternal farewell to the disgraceful life of the U.S. imperialists' mercenary.

Two times as many men and officers of the puppet army crossed over to the northern half of the Republic in the first half of this year as in the same period of last year.

Their number has grown remarkably particularly since February.

This shows that the sentiments opposing the new war machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which have become more frantic in South Korea since the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," are rising higher and higher with each passing day among the men and officers of the puppet army.

Desertion with Arms

The incidents of deserting from barracks collectively or individually seizing on every possible opportunity increased sharply among the puppet soldiers.

According to reports, on June 4 soldier Li Jong Hyon who belonged to a search company of a division of the puppet army escaped with arms and ammunition, refusing to serve the U.S. imperialists as a mercenary, and some time ago 16 women soldiers of the puppet army assigned to the headquarters of the puppet second corps ran away from the unit. On June 14 a soldier surnamed Hwang of a division of the puppet army disappeared with his rifle and ammunition "while on duty on the first line" and on June 18 a certain Kim, soldier of another unit on "sentry" vanished with his rifle and ammunition.

Desertion of this sort reach more than 60 cases on a monthly average. At present there are over 10,000 deserters in South Korea.

Noteworthy in recent desertion is that more and more puppet army soldiers break out of their barracks carrying arms. This reflects a powerful tendency of the resolute struggle of the South Korean people who are carrying on more vigorously struggles of active forms including armed struggle in order to turn away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Collective Resistance, Shooting of Superiors

On May 6 more than 400 students of the medical college under the puppet army staged a demonstration in protest against the inhuman club discipline knocking down a villainous high-ranking officer with stones.

A soldier surnamed Choi of a puppet engineer corps stationed in the "front line area" shot down two vicious officers on the night of May 24, 1968.

On the same night soldier Im Yong Gap belonging to a division of the puppet army threw a handgrenade at an officer who had inflicted an unjust punishment on him, causing a severe injury to the latter. Prior to this, a soldier named Li Han Su assigned to the 12th battalion, a unit of the puppet army, shot dead a vicious officer.

The rapid advance of the puppet army men is attributed to their growing national and class consciousness and ever mounting sentiments against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The angry voice "The Yankees are toiling away in the rear after withdrawing to the dangerous foremost front" is ringing out from the mouths of more and more soldiers and junior officers of the puppet army.

Recently a South Korean puppet army soldier serving a U.S. imperialist aggressor army unit as a mercenary rained bullets of revenge on David and two other soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army who perpetrated outrages against a Korean woman. This is one example of the ever mounting anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean puppet armymen.

Army men and officers of the puppet army who have come over to the northern half of the Republic unanimously, the resolute and firm stand of our people on the frantic war rocket the U.S. imperialists have been kicking up since the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which conducted hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters of our country showed more clearly the might of the Korean People's Army and the northern half of the Republic to the officers and men of the puppet army.

Today many officers and men of the puppet army are saying to each other: "If a war breaks out in earnest south of the 38th, the People's Army is strong," "The northern half of the Republic has a powerful independent industry and the entire people are armed," and "If the American scoundrels unleash a war I will shoot the vicious superior officers and go over to the side of the People's Army."

At the same time, the feeling of boundless reverence for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is mounting among the entire South Korean people and the men of the puppet army are more and more deeply conscious that they should fight for the day when they will live happily under his outstanding leadership.

The puppet soldiers are singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" evading the eye of the malignant officers and agents, gaining strength and courage therefrom.

S. Korean Press Corps Protests

Against Suppression of Newsmen by Pak Jung Hi Fascist Bandits

A South Korean press corps on July 27 lodged a strong protest with the puppet minister of defence against the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who arrested and imprisoned and are persecuting reporters of the **Dongyang Tongshin** for having reported part of the war provocation plots of the warmongers as it is, according to a report from Seoul. The press corps indignantly denounced the suppression of the reporters by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as an intolerable heinous act and resolutely demanded the scoundrels to give up such outrage of suppression.

As already reported, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits on July 24 arrested and are persecuting four newsmen including the chief of the editing section of **Dongyang Tongshin** on the preposterous "charges" of having "disclosed" the "military secret," because they reported about part of the crimes of the scoundrels who worked out the so-called "three-year plan for perfection of combat readiness" and are running wild in the war provocation manoeuvres.

The press corps also bitterly denounced the fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who detained and beastially persecuted for over days even newsmen of a number of newspaper offices and broadcasting stations for having conveyed the report of the **Dongyang Tongshin** and are making search of the press organs.

S. Korean People Unfold Intensified Struggle against U.S. Imperialists and Their Lackeys

Today the South Korean people are unfolding the intensified struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for national dignity, right to live and democratic freedom.

Over 2,000 Workers Stage Anti-U.S. Demonstration

According to a broadcast of South Korea, on the afternoon of July 24 over 2,000 Korean workers hired at an organ of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in the Osan district, Kyonggi Province in South Korea, staged a large-scale anti-U.S. demonstration in resolute protest against intolerable national insult by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running wild to ignite another aggressive war in Korea spread the false report about the Korean workers employed at the Osan base through the July 18 issue of their reptile paper **Washington Post** to rain malicious slander and abuse upon them.

Enraged at the slanderous report of the government-controlled paper of U.S. imperialism, the workers held a protest meeting and resolutely denounced with surging indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors before they staged a big demonstration carrying placards with the slogan demanding the Yankees concerned to "make an open appology" for the groundless report.

Korean Workers Hired at an Organ of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army in Seoul Call a Strike

On July 23 more than 400 Korean workers employed at the "P.X." of the Eighth Army of the U.S. imperialist aggressors decided to call a strike against the national humiliation, persecution and oppression of the Yankee aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist devils administered a whipping to a Korean worker on the 18th. This touched off the eruption of the pent-up indignation against the enemy U.S. imperialists.

A South Korean Puppet Army Soldier Shoots down U.S. Imperialist Wolves

According to a South Korean paper a South Korean puppet army soldier shot down Yankee wolves of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army. He had been subjected to national humiliations and maltreatment in a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army.

Some days ago at dawn he was standing on "sentry" in front of the unit of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in Shihung-dong, Yongdungpo District, Seoul. Just at that time, David and two other Yankee wolves broke into an inn nearby, and perpetrated outrages against a Korean woman. And they seat and injured an inhabitant who tried to stop their violence.

Infuriated at this, the Korean sentry fired his pistol showering bullets of revenge upon these Yankee rascals.

It is one, more instance showing the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and puppet army soldiers.

23,000 Fibre Industrial Workers Rise Up in a Large-Scale Joint Struggle

According to a South Korean broadcast on July 24, over 2,000 fibre industrial workers in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, called a general strike on the 23rd in demand of a 35 per cent wage hike. In response to this strike, more than 23,000 workers of the same industry in all parts of South Korea came out in a large-scale joint struggle.

They decided to simultaneously launch a struggle on the 24th, and to walk out on the 27th. And they declared that they would start an indefinite strike on the 29th if the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and comprador capitalists did not accept their demand.

Their sympathy struggle is a manifestation of the firm unity and strong will of the South Korean workers who are subjected to the cruel exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

13,000 Colliers Launch a Vigorous Struggle

A South Korean broadcast from Seoul reported that on July 22 over 13,000 colliers launched a staunch struggle for the right to live. They declared that they would call a general strike on the 24th if their demand of wage hike was not met by the 23rd and renewed their resolve to fight out to the better end.

These workers employed at the collieries under the puppet government-run "Daehan coal company" who entered into a dispute on June 10 have been waging a hard struggle demanding a 30 per cent increase of wages.

This showdown came when the colliers found it harder to make a living owing to the predatory "switching over to oil policy" pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to sell their surplus oil to South Korea and the exploitation of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are bleeding the workers white taking advantage of this policy.

Final Victory Is Not Far off

On the "Day of Solidarity with Struggle of People of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Is."

On August 3rd the Portuguese Guinean people mark the seventh anniversary of their sacred armed struggle for the country's liberation and national independence.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant solidarity to the people of Portuguese Guinea who are fighting to drive out the Portuguese colonialists and win freedom and independence.

The Portuguese Guinean people are resolutely expanding and developing their armed struggle even under very hard conditions, achieving brilliant battle results.

The people's armed forces of Portuguese Guinea, under the leadership of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, have already liberated nearly two-thirds of the whole territory and a vigorous struggle is going on in the liberated areas to liquidate the pernicious aftermath of the colonial rule in all fields of politics, economy and culture and to build a new life.

This brilliant victory is the precious fruition of the sanguinary struggle of the people's armed forces and the people of Portuguese Guinea that are determined to fight with arms in hands to the last against the armed enemy.

Today the armed forces of Portuguese Guinea are now carrying on bold operations in the capital consolidation centres of the colonialists—tightening the windpipe of the enemy, further consolidating the already liberated areas.

Their struggle has entered a more decisive stage.

The Portuguese colonialists, with the active political and military support of the U.S. imperialists, the bulwark of modern colonialism, are now desperately intensifying their savage suppression of the people in their attempt to maintain their colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists will not be able to halt the downfall of colonialism and save colonialism in this part with any amount of aid or desperate suppression.

Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, recently expressed once again his resolve to fight till the Portuguese colonialists are wiped out to the last man.

The just struggle of the people of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands commands the full support of the progressive peoples of the whole world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence and actively support their liberation struggle."

The peoples of our two countries, though geographically far apart from each other, stand together on the front of the joint struggle against imperialism and their bonds of friendship and solidarity are further consolidating.

We Korean people wish the people of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands greater successes in their struggle to sweep away finally the colonialists and win the final victory and are convinced that the day is not far off.

Soh Jae Bin

U.S. Imperialists Must Stop at Once Barbarous Bombing and All Acts of War against Laos and

Quit Laos Taking All Their Aggressive Armed Forces

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 31 a statement in support of the statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have sabotaged and trampled underfoot the Geneva Agreements on Laos and expanded the war of aggression against the Laotian people day by day.

The statement reads in full:

The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued on July 22 a statement exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialists who have daily expanded the war of agression against the Laotian people in the past six years since the conclusion of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, wantonly sabotaging and trampling underfoot the agreements.

In its statement, the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat appealed to the world people and governments of all countries to take measures for forcing the U.S. imperialists to stop the war of aggression in Laos and respect the 1962 Geneva Agreements.

As already exposed to the world, the U.S. imperialists destroyed the National Union Government of Laos and rigged up the Souvanna Phouma puppet government right after the signing of the Geneva Agreements and have viciously conducted the war of aggression while introducing a large number of their military personnel and reinforcing the puppet army on a large scale.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the treacherous clique of Laos are launching naked military offensive operations against the liberated areas and bestially massacring people by using without hesitation napalm bombs, poison gas and noxious chemicals prohibited by international law and destroying and plundering their property.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have maliciously perpetrated "kill all, burn all and destroy all" operations in Laos and turned Laos into a ground of their "special war."

The undisguised violation of the Geneva Agreements by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Laos vividly shows what shameless and habitual saboteur of international agreements they are.

U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war, international public enemy and malicious enemy of the world people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors who keep perpetrating heinous acts of aggression and intervention in Laos wantonly trampling underfoot the 1962 Geneva Agreements and fully support the July 22 statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat.

Far from drawing a proper lesson from the shameful defeat they are suffering repeatedly in Laos, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to the policy of war expansion more stubbornly as the days go by, not giving up their brigandish ambition of aggression against Laos.

But, by this, the U.S. imperialists are only throwing their destiny facing doom into a more miserable quagmire.

The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat are valorously waging the just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos and security of Indo-China and southeast Asia.

The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos are defending firmly the vast liberated areas covering two-thirds of the territory and embracing a half of the population of Laos and dealing one heavy blow after another to the enemies.

The struggle of the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos is a just struggle for defending their fatherland against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The internal affairs of Laos must be solved by the Laotian people themselves, without any outside interference, in accordance with the 1962 Geneva Agreements and the present concrete situation of Laos.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the barbarous bombing and all the acts of war against Laos and quit Laos taking all their aggressive armed forces.

The struggle being waged by the Laotian people under the anti-U.S. banner enjoys positive support of the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, firmly stand on the side of the valorous Laotian people who are struggling courageously against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and actively support and encourage their just struggle with all might.

The struggle of the Laotian people for frustrating the war of aggression and perfidious acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for building a peaceful and neutral, unified and independent, democratic and prosperous Laos, will surely be crowned with final victory.

Upper Volta Marks 8th Anniv. of Independence

The people of Upper Volta won independence on August 5, 1960 putting an end to the colonial rule of French colonialists after a protracted struggle for national independence and freedom.

After independence they have gained new successes in the struggle for liquidating the vicious aftermath of colonial rule and for developing the national economy.

The people of Upper Volta today strive to develop the national economy by their own efforts.

They are giving support and solidarity to the struggle of the oppressed people in Africa who are yet to win independence, fighting for unity and cohesion of the African people.

The imperialists who do not like to see this newly independent people consolidating national independence and attaining prosperity resort to cunning plots overtly and covertly to block the advance of the people of this country.

But, with no amount of schemes can the imperialists, colonialists led by U.S. imperialism hold in check the struggle and march of the Upper Volta people striving to cement the national independence and defend the sovereignty.

Although Korea and Upper Volta are very many miles apart, they are closely linked with each other in the common struggle against the aggression by the imperialists, colonialists, for the community of the historical position of having long suffered under the colonial domination of the foreign aggressors.

The people of Upper Volta support the just struggle of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unify the country independently, and the Korean people give an active support and encouragement to the Upper Volta people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and prosperity of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean people wish the Upper Volta people fresh successes in the struggle for the country's prosperity and development, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of their independence.

Pak Ung Gil

Red-Letter Day of Niger People

The people of the Niger mark the eighth anniversary of independence.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Niger people fighting for the prosperity and development of the country.

On August 3, 1960 the Niger people won independence after a protracted struggle against the French colonialists and started a vigorous struggle to liquidate the aftermath of colonial rule and develop the national economy and culture.

The Government of the Niger directed primary attention to developing agriculture and stock-breeding, took a series of measures to solve particularly the problem of irrigation and made much efforts for the diversified growth of agriculture and for the introduction of advanced technique into farming.

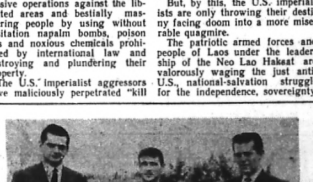
The four-year plan is now being carried out in the country. New factories have sprung up and great results have been made in wiping out illiteracy and training national cadres.

The justice-loving people of the Niger are fighting to liquidate racialism, a product of imperialism and colonialism, and achieve the complete liberation of Africa.

The peoples of Korea and the Niger, though they are apart far, are closely linked with each other for the community of their past in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Niger's independence we Korean people wish the Niger people new success in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating the country's independence and developing the national economy.

Hong Pyo Jin



Algerian Information Ministry Delegation Arrives

A delegation of the Ministry of Information of Algeria headed by Messaoudi Aissa, Technical Councillor of the Ministry of Information of Algeria, arrived here on July 31 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

Cuban Rice Cultivation Technical Del. Here

A Cuban rice cultivation technical delegation headed by Jose M. Fleites, Chief of the Section of Mechanization of Rice Cultivation of the Cuban National Committee for Land Reform, arrived here on July 31 by air for a visit to Korea.

Sierra Leone Friendship Delegation Here

A friendship delegation of Sierra Leone headed by Joseph A. John, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Sierra Leone National Youth Movement, arrived here on July 31 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Delegation of S. Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity Leaves

The delegation of the South Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by Lam Tho, Member of the South Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Secretary of its Secretariat, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on July 29 by air.

Japan-Korea Association Delegation Leaves

The delegation of the Japan-Korea Association headed by Fumio Togasa, Chief Secretary of the Japan-Korea Association, which had been visiting our country left here on August 1 by air.

Del. of Liaison Council for Defending Repatriation and Nat'l Education of Koreans in Japan Leaves

The delegation of the Liaison Council for Defending the Repatriation and National Education of Koreans in Japan headed by Hiroshi Iunami, Deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association and Chief Secretary of the Liaison Council, left here on August 1 by air.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES, Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted.

PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Price: 10 jon
No. 13014